



Morbidity and Mortality

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
BOTULISM - Alaska

On July 18, 1971, a 29-year-old Eskimo housewife from Bethel, Alaska, had onset of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. She also noted "tired eyes" which felt like they were "going to cross," a dry mouth, and hoarseness. She was admitted to a local hospital the following day. On admission, she was alert, afebrile, and hypotensive, with tachycardia, tachypnea, and dilated, poorly reactive pupils. Eight hours later, the patient suddenly became apneic but was resuscitated. She was then sent by air to a hospital in Anchorage, Alaska. She remained alert but had dilated pupils, absent gag reflex, nystagmus on right lateral gaze, symmetrical proximal muscle weakness, and inadequate breathing which required ventilatory assistance. Laboratory studies of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) showed it to be normal. Because her clinical presentation was compatible with botulism, treatment was started with trivalent botulinum antitoxin on July 21. When type E botulism toxin was reported in a pre-treatment serum speci-

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men, therapy was changed to monovalent type E antitoxin. The patient's condition gradually improved, and she was discharged from the hospital on August 18 with mild orthostatic hypotension and persistently dilated pupils.

On July 20, the patient's 15-year-old nephew from Kasigluk, Alaska, also experienced a dry mouth, abdominal

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TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	41st WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1966 - 1970	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 41 WEEKS		
	October 16, 1971	October 17, 1970		1971	1970	MEDIAN 1966 - 1970
Aseptic meningitis	186	241	159	4,137	4,649	2,686
Brucellosis	3	3	6	127	165	183
Diphtheria	4	9	4	128	353	153
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	56	51	40	1,200	1,216	1,216
Encephalitis, post-infectious	1	2	3	289	337	401
Hepatitis, serum	164	153	101	6,764	5,666	3,500
Hepatitis, infectious	1,208	1,077	950	47,864	44,194	35,328
Malaria	24	81	70	2,379	2,652	1,834
Measles (rubeola)	260	305	267	70,643	40,437	40,437
Meningococcal infections, total	36	14	29	1,861	1,983	2,135
Civilian	33	14	28	1,661	1,785	1,951
Military	3	-	1	200	198	198
Mumps	971	1,115	-	102,770	79,440	-
Poliomyelitis, total	-	-	-	12	22	27
Paralytic	-	-	-	8	22	23
Rubella (German measles)	309	386	265	39,556	50,793	44,889
Tetanus	-	5	5	86	99	138
Tularemia	4	6	2	156	126	143
Typhoid fever	10	12	11	306	260	305
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	8	3	4	376	321	286
Rabies in animals	51	57	57	3,240	2,439	2,788

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	4	Psittacosis:	30
Botulism:	15	Rabies in Man:	1
Leprosy:	96	Rubella congenital syndrome: Colo.-1	44
Leptospirosis: Tenn.-1	26	Trichinosis: N.J.-5	73
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	18

BOTULISM - (Continued from front page)

cramps, vomiting, and dizziness. He was admitted to a hospital in Bethel, where he was found to be alert and afebrile, with dilated pupils that reacted sluggishly to light. Physical examination was otherwise unremarkable, and his CSF was normal. Because of possible exposure to botulism, he was treated with trivalent botulinum antitoxin. Laboratory studies later revealed type E botulinum toxin in his pre-treatment serum. The boy's gastrointestinal symptoms persisted over the next 48 hours, but he did not experience further neurological symptoms. He was discharged on July 30.

An epidemiologic investigation revealed that just prior to her illness, the first patient had returned from a visit to her father's home in Kasigluk, Alaska, where she, her nephew, and other family members had eaten various meals of native, prepared foods. Analysis of foods found in the father's home revealed *Clostridium botulinum* toxin, type E, in a sample of frozen raw, or lightly smoked, whitefish. Samples of other foods were negative for toxin or *C. botulinum*. The whitefish had been frozen at home after partial smoking 1 month

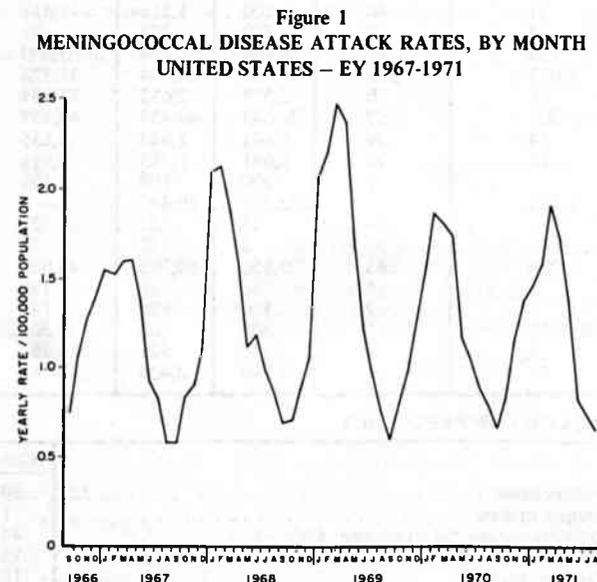
earlier. It was eaten partly thawed and was refrozen after each meal for later use. Both hospitalized patients had eaten the whitefish 30 and 72 hours prior to the onset of their symptoms. Other family members had eaten from the same supply of whitefish on July 17 and 18 and probably earlier, but did not become ill. Serum samples from the seven other family members were free of toxin, and rectal swabs were negative for *C. botulinum*. The family members and the village health aid were informed of the nature of the illness and of the need for careful handling of home prepared foods.

(Reported by the Division of Public Health, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; the Alaska Area Native Health Service, Indian Health Service, Anchorage; the Bacteriology Unit, Infectious Diseases Section, Biomedical Sciences Branch, Arctic Health Research Center, Anchorage; the Enterobacteriology Unit, Bacteriology Section, Microbiology Branch, Laboratory Division, and Alaska Activities, Ecological Investigations Program, CDC.)

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
 MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE - United States, EY* 1971

In the meningococcal epidemiologic year (EY) 1971, 2,386 cases of meningococcal disease were reported in the United States. In the same period, meningococcal isolates from 306 cases were submitted to CDC by state laboratories for serogrouping and antibiotic sensitivity testing.

The attack rates for the United States population have been relatively constant for the last 5 years (Figure 1). In EY 1971, meningococcal disease continued to occur with greatest frequency in late winter and early spring. The age-specific attack rate for meningococcal disease was highest for children under 1 year of age, with a secondary peak in the 15-24 year age group (Figure 2), reflecting in part the high incidence of the disease in military recruits. Geographic clustering was not marked (Figure 3). New Hampshire had

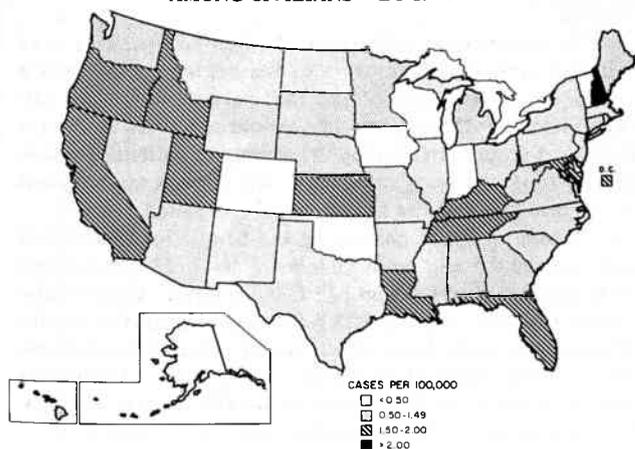


the highest civilian attack rate (2.03 cases per 100,000 population per year), while Vermont had the lowest (0.23 cases per 100,000 population per year).

Isolates from 253 civilian patients and 53 military patients were submitted to CDC in EY 1971. Isolates were obtained from specimens of spinal fluid (208 cases), blood (85 cases), conjunctivae and autopsy tissue (5 each), and joint fluid (3). Throat and sputum isolates were not included in this analysis.

The majority of isolates from civilian and military cases submitted in EY 1971 were serogroup C (Table 1), continuing the trend which began in 1967 of an increasing proportion

Figure 3
REPORTED CASES OF MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE
AMONG CIVILIANS - EY 1971



of serogroup C isolates and a decreasing proportion of serogroup B. Meningococcal isolates from four serogroup A cases were received; two were from Washington, one from New Hampshire, and one from Massachusetts. Serogroup A, the type associated with country-wide epidemics in the United States up to 1945, has become less common in the last few years. No more than two such isolates per year have been received at CDC since 1965. The two reported serogroup A cases in EY 1970 occurred in Washington. Since serogroup A isolates from meningococcal cases have recently been submitted from states near the Canadian border, it is interesting to note that in EY 1971, Canada submitted serogroup A isolates from 8 cases.

The majority of the serogroup C isolates were resistant to the sulfonamides (Table 2). More isolates of each type from military cases were resistant to sulfadiazine than were isolates of the corresponding type from civilians, perhaps reflecting the past and present use of mass sulfadiazine prophylaxis in some recruit training centers. All strains from both civilian and military cases were inhibited by 0.25 mcg/ml of rifampin. This concentration is reached in saliva of adults taking the recommended dose of 600 mg daily (1).

(Reported by the Special Pathogens Section, Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, and the Clinical Bacteriology Unit, Bacteriology Section, Microbiology Branch, Laboratory Division, CDC.)

Editorial Note

The emergence in the mid-1960's of sulfonamide-resistant meningococcal isolates made prophylaxis of meningococcal case contacts fruitless in most instances. The recent licensing of minocycline and rifampin makes available two anti-

Table 1
Meningococcal Isolates from Cases
United States - EY 1971

	Group						Ungroupable	Total
	A	B	C	Y	135	A 4317		
Civilian	4	75	155	15	1	1	2	253
Military	0	12	39	2	0	0	0	53

Table 2
Sulfadiazine Resistance of Meningococcal Isolates
United States - EY 1971

Serogroup	Source	Number Tested	No. Resistant to 10 mcg/ml	Percent Resistant
A	Civilian	4	1	25
B	Civilian	73	13	18
	Military	12	5	42
C	Civilian	152	135	89
	Military	39	37	95
Y	Civilian	15	1	7
	Military	2	1	50

biotics which have been shown in adults to be effective in eradicating the meningococcal carrier state (2,3). These antibiotics may, therefore, be effective for meningococcal chemoprophylaxis; however, neither drug has been licensed for this purpose. Minocycline is not yet licensed for the eradication of the meningococcal carrier state. The recommended doses of minocycline and rifampin for children (under 13 and 5 years, respectively) have not been determined, reflecting lack of experience with the drugs in those age groups. Nevertheless, minocycline or rifampin should be strongly considered for use when prophylaxis of contacts of civilian cases of meningococcal disease is indicated. Sulfonamides should be used as a prophylactic agent only when outbreaks known to be caused by sulfonamide-sensitive meningococci occur. Rifampin-resistant strains have promptly emerged when this drug was widely used in closed populations (2), but no strain resistant to minocycline has yet been identified.

References

- Devine LF, *et al*: Rifampin: Levels in serum and saliva and effect on the meningococcal carrier state. *JAMA* 214:1055-1059, 1970
- Beam WE, *et al*: The effect of rifampin on the nasopharyngeal carriage of *Neisseria meningitidis* in a military population. *J Infect Dis* 124:39-46, 1971
- Devine LF, *et al*: The effect of minocycline on meningococcal nasopharyngeal carrier state in naval personnel. *Am J Epidemiol* 93:337-345, 1971

*The 1971 meningococcal epidemiologic year (EY) began with calendar week 35 of 1970 and ended with week 34 of 1971.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS DIPHTHERIA - Arizona

Between Aug. 31 and Sept. 30, 1971, four cases of diphtheria with two deaths occurred at the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation and Fort Thomas, Arizona. Three of the cases were confirmed by culture; confirmation of the fourth awaits autopsy results. None of the patients had been vaccinated with diphtheria toxoid.

The first patient, a 2 1/2-year-old Apache boy, became ill on August 31 and was hospitalized that day with membranous pharyngitis, fever, and respiratory distress. He was treated with penicillin and 60,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin and underwent a tracheostomy. He recovered unevent-

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DIPHTHERIA — (Continued from page 373)

fully. Toxigenic *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, intermedius type, was cultured from a throat sample on September 10.

The second patient, a 35-year-old Apache woman, was hospitalized on September 17 with severe tonsillitis and pharyngitis. She was treated with penicillin and 80,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin and recovered without further incident. On culture, a throat sample grew *C. diphtheriae*, gravis type.

The third patient was a 3-year-old white boy who was hospitalized on September 29 with membranous pharyngitis and advanced heart block. He was treated with penicillin and 80,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin, and received an intra-cardiac pacemaker. In spite of therapy, however, he died on October 2. *C. diphtheriae*, intermedius type, was reported from a preliminary culture.

The 1-year-old male sibling of the third patient died on September 29 before receiving medical care. He had a

2-day history of sore throat and fever. Autopsy results are pending.

Specimens from contacts of the first two patients were cultured. One of 32 contacts of the second patient was a carrier. Of 46 contacts of the first patient, four were carriers, including the patient's 11-year-old sister. All four were pupils at a school attended by the siblings of patients 3 and 4, and all four had been vaccinated. The contact investigation of the last two patients has not been completed.

A total of 3,200 persons on the San Carlos Reservation were vaccinated and from October 2 to 5, 21,000 persons were vaccinated in Graham and Gila Counties, Arizona. The carriers have been treated with 7-day courses of erythromycin. (Reported by Dale Kaye, Public Health Advisor, the Laboratory Division, Philip M. Hotchkiss, D.V.M., State Epidemiologist, Arizona State Department of Health; and the Phoenix Laboratories, Ecological Investigations Program, CDC.)

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY

SALMONELLOSIS — United States, 1970

In 1970, 24,216 isolations of salmonellae from humans were reported, representing a 13.1 percent increase from the 21,413 reported for 1969 and a 22.7 percent increase from the 19,740 reported in 1968. As in previous years, *Salmonella typhi-murium* and *S. typhi-murium* var. *copenhagen* were the most common serotypes, accounting for 24.4 percent of all isolations. A total of 11,653 isolations of salmonellae from nonhuman sources were recorded for 1970, an increase of 23.3 percent over 1969 and 31.3 percent over 1968.

Since the first full year of operation of the present salmonella surveillance system (1963), the incidence of reported isolations of salmonellae has remained relatively constant. A slight upward trend has been evident in the past 2 years (Figure 4). The seasonal distribution of salmonella isolations from

humans from 1965 through 1970 shows a consistent pattern, with the greatest number of isolations being reported from July through October and the lowest number from January through April (Figure 5).

There were 171 different salmonella serotypes reported in 1970, compared with 165 in 1969. This number (171) represents approximately 12 percent of the more than 1,400 known salmonella serotypes. The 10 most frequently reported serotypes are shown in Table 3. They accounted for 16,832 (69.5 percent) of the 24,216 isolations reported. The frequency of isolations of *S. derby* showed the greatest increase, with a rise of 46 percent over 1969. *S. derby* was the only new serotype to appear on the list. This table demonstrates the close correlation between human and nonhuman sources of salmonellae, with six serotypes appearing on both lists. The similarities demonstrate the importance of the nonhuman reservoirs of salmonellae in the epidemiology of human salmonellosis.

California reported the largest number of salmonella isolations, 2,631. Other states reporting over 1,000 isolations were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Florida, Massachusetts, and Michigan. The incidence of salmonella infection for the entire country was 12.0 per 100,000 population. As in past years, Hawaii recorded the highest incidence, with 94.6 isolations per 100,000. Other areas reporting incidence rates higher than 20 per 100,000 were New Mexico, Maryland, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Alaska.

Several serotypes continued to exhibit definite regional patterns which have been remarkably consistent in recent years. For example, Hawaii, which accounted for only 3.1 percent of the national salmonella isolations, reported 89 percent (93 of 104) of all *S. weltevreden* isolations. Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia accounted for 74 percent of the 420 total *S. javiana* isolations. Missouri reported all 10 *S. irumu* isolations, and California recorded all eight *S. dublin* isolations. Texas reported 14 of the 15 *S. saphra* isolations. Appropriately, 50 (70 percent) of 71 *S. miami* isolations and all eight *S. tallahassee* isolations were from Florida, and 15 of 17 *S. atlanta* isolations were made in Georgia.

Figure 4
REPORTED HUMAN AND NONHUMAN
ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE
UNITED STATES — 1963-1970

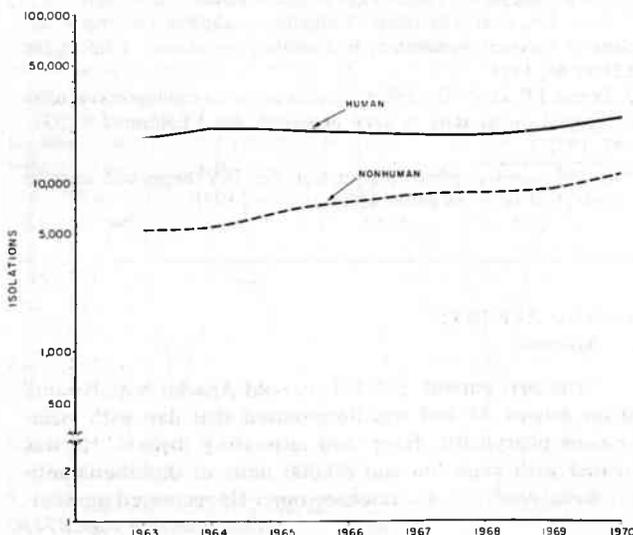


Figure 5
REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE
UNITED STATES - 1965-1970

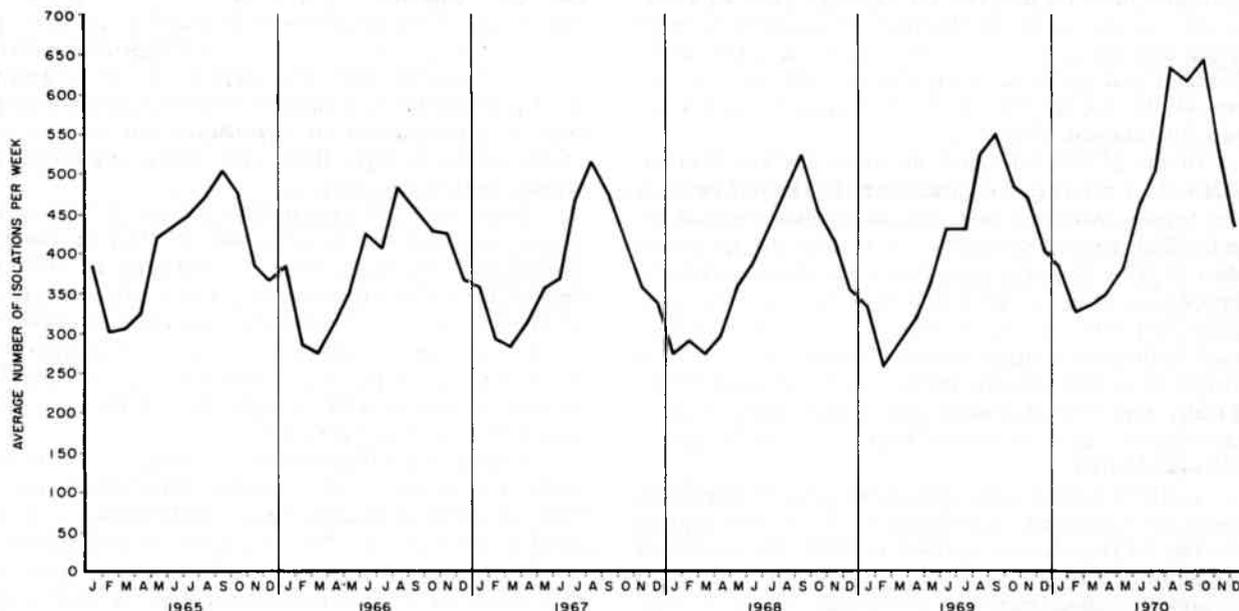


Table 3
The Ten Most Frequently Isolated Serotypes From Human and Nonhuman Sources - 1970

Human				Nonhuman			
Rank in 1970	Serotype	Number	Percent	Rank in 1969	Serotype	Number	Percent
1	<i>typhi-murium*</i>	5,917	24.4	1	<i>typhi-murium*</i>	1,893	16.2
2	<i>enteritidis</i>	2,504	10.3	2	<i>anatum</i>	919	7.9
3	<i>newport</i>	1,700	7.0	3	<i>derby</i>	884	7.6
4	<i>heidelberg</i>	1,699	7.0	4	<i>heidelberg</i>	871	7.5
5	<i>infantis</i>	1,214	5.0	5	<i>saint-paul</i>	532	4.6
6	<i>saint-paul</i>	1,157	4.8	7	<i>infantis</i>	434	3.7
7	<i>thompson</i>	958	4.0	6	<i>montevideo</i>	337	2.9
8	<i>blockley</i>	660	2.7	9	<i>worthington</i>	323	2.8
9	<i>typhi</i>	533	2.2	8	<i>senftenberg</i>	320	2.7
10	<i>derby</i>	490	2.0	10	<i>thompson</i>	319	2.7
	Total	16,832	69.5		Total	6,832	58.6
	Total (all serotypes)	24,216			Total (all serotypes)	11,653	
	*Includes <i>var. copenhagen</i>	277	1.1		*Includes <i>var. copenhagen</i>	242	2.1

In 1970, 49 outbreaks involving 3,852 persons were reported to CDC. Of 31 foodborne outbreaks, 25 were traced to specific contaminated foods, including six caused by turkey, four by pork products, three by ice cream, three by chicken, two by potato salad, one by pork and turkey, one by beef and ham, and one each by beef, Cornish hen, lemon tarts, bread puddings, and spaghetti with sauce. Multiple foods were found to be contaminated in three outbreaks. The specific food vehicle could not be identified in the three remaining outbreaks.

Contaminated water was incriminated as the vehicle of infection in an outbreak of *S. typhi* which involved four persons. Another *S. typhi* outbreak (two cases) was traced to a bacteriology laboratory accident. Person-to-person contact was the primary mode of spread in eight outbreaks involving

208 individuals. The mode of transmission in three outbreaks was not determined. Five outbreaks involving seven persons were traced to household pets infected with the same serotypes, including a pet dog (one outbreak), pet parakeet (1), pet goslings (1), and pet turtles (2).

Although the etiology of all outbreaks was confirmed bacteriologically, many of the 3,852 ill persons never submitted specimens for culture and are therefore not included as reported isolations in the national surveillance data. Thus only a very small fraction of the total of 24,216 isolations of salmonellae in 1970 were from reported outbreaks.

Of the 17,912 individuals reported by age, 12,073 (67.4 percent) were less than 20 years of age. This is almost the same proportion as in 1969. The number of isolations per (Continued on page 376)

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100,000 population in various age groups in 1970 closely approximates those for the years 1963 through 1969. However, the rates in the age group less than 10 appear to have increased over the past 7 years. This is particularly true in the less-than-1-year-age group where the rates per 100,000 have been 43, 53, 63, 69, 74, 84, 97, 121, respectively, for the years 1963 through 1970.

Of the 23,982 individuals on whom sex was reported, 12,264 (51.1 percent) were males, and 11,718 (48.9 percent) were females. Although there was no significant overall sex predilection, it is interesting to note that for the age groups under 20 years, there was a preponderance of males, while the opposite was true for age groups over 20 years. The same distribution has been seen for the past 7 years and has been noted with certain other bacterial enteric diseases. It is thought to be related to an inherent increased susceptibility of males, especially in infancy, and a higher degree of exposure of adult females because of their more intimate contact with sick children.

In 1970, 11,653 salmonella isolations from nonhuman sources were reported, representing a 23.3 percent increase over the 9,453 isolations reported in 1969. The number of nonhuman isolations has increased each year since 1963, but this probably reflects increasing surveillance. Turkey, chicken, and eggs and egg products, which together were responsible for 39 percent of the foodborne outbreaks reported in 1970, accounted for 34.6 percent of all nonhuman isolations. Swine and cattle accounted for 13.9 percent of all nonhuman recoveries, and dried milk and other human food for 24.3 percent. Isolations from animal feedstuffs accounted for 17.4 percent of nonhuman isolations. This reflects continued interest in the surveillance of animal feeds.

In 1970, there were 3,701 isolations (31.8 percent of nonhuman isolations) from domestic fowl and 334 isolations (2.9 percent) from eggs and egg products. *S. typhi-murium* including *var. copenhagen* was the most common serotype isolated from chickens, with 233 isolations (14.3 percent of the isolations from that source), and was followed by *S. thompson* with 160 (9.8 percent), *S. infantis* with 142 (8.7 percent), and *S. heidelberg* and *S. worthington* with 133 each (8.1 percent).

The five most common serotypes isolated from turkeys were *S. heidelberg* with 502 isolations (24.3 percent), *S. saint-paul* with 315 (15.2 percent), *S. typhi-murium* including *var. copenhagen* with 231 (11.2 percent), *S. san-diego* with 172 (8.3 percent), and *S. senftenberg* with 113 (5.5 percent). The

five most common serotypes isolated from eggs and egg products were *S. thompson* with 58 isolations (17.4 percent), *S. infantis* and *S. montevideo* with 27 isolations each (8.1 percent), and *S. cerro* and *S. indiana* with 23 isolations each (6.9 percent). The most common serotype isolated from swine was *S. cholerae-suis var. kuzendorf* with 289 isolations (38.6 percent). *S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen* was the most commonly isolated serotype from cattle, accounting for 557 isolations (64.0 percent.)

There were 254 salmonella isolations (2.2 percent of nonhuman isolations) from reptiles and their environment. Turtles and turtle water, which accounted for 223 (87.8 percent) of the reptile recoveries, constituted a significant source of infection to children keeping these animals as pets. The most common serotypes isolated from turtles were *S. newport* with 30 isolations (13.5 percent), *S. java* with 27 isolations (12.1 percent), *S. urbana* with 21 isolations (9.4 percent), and *S. saint-paul* with 15 (6.7 percent).

A total of 2,026 salmonella isolations (17.4 percent of nonhuman isolations) were recorded from animal feed and feed ingredients, as compared with 1,953 isolations (20.7 percent) in 1969. Of the 2,026 isolations, only five were obtained from vegetable protein supplements. The most common serotypes isolated from animal feeds were *S. anatum* with 198 isolations (9.8 percent), *S. tennessee* with 174 (8.6 percent), and *S. eimsbuettel* with 151 (7.5 percent).

In the 7-year period 1964-1970, 297 different salmonella serotypes were recovered from humans. Several interesting patterns are apparent. *S. enteritidis* isolations steadily increased in frequency from 801 in 1964 to 2,504 in 1970. The number of *S. newport* isolations increased from 1,036 to 1,700 in the same period. Likewise, the frequency of *S. saint-paul* isolations increased from 645 in 1964 to 1,157 in 1970. In contrast, the frequency of *S. derby* isolations, despite the increase in 1970, has remained at relatively low levels since reaching a peak of 2,360 in 1964.

(Reported by the Salmonella Surveillance Activity, Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

A copy of the report from which these data were derived is available on request from

Center for Disease Control
Attn: Salmonellosis Surveillance Activity
Epidemiology Program
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

ANIMAL BOTULISM DUE TO HOME-CANNED CORN — Ohio

On July 4, 1971, a housewife from Holmes County, Ohio, noticed that her home-canned corn had apparently spoiled. Two quart jars of the corn were mixed into food for her hogs and two jars were emptied onto the ground in the nearby woods. The following day, 11 8-week-old pigs and a sow were found lying on their sides with flaccid paralysis and labored breathing. The sow and one pig recovered. Several days later, approximately six chickens were found dead in the area of the woods where the corn had been emptied. On approximately July 25, two more quarts of the corn

were mixed into the hog food. The next day, the sow, boar, and pig exhibited symptoms similar to those of the pigs in the first episode. The sow and pig died the next day; the boar recovered. A veterinarian was called and diagnosed botulism.

Laboratory examination of the suspect corn revealed *Clostridium botulinum* toxin, type B. An investigation into the canning process used by the woman revealed that the corn had been processed in boiling water for only 30 minutes. (Reported by John Rehm, D.V.M., private practitioner, Milersburg, Ohio; George Bear, D.V.M., Veterinary Officer, and

John H. Ackerman, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Preventive Medicine, Ohio Department of Health.)

Editorial Note

This outbreak illustrates the varied range of hosts susceptible to botulinum toxin. It also emphasizes the importance of home-processed foods as a source of botulism. Boiling such food is not sufficient to kill *C. botulinum* spores (1).

Proper home canning often requires temperatures that can be obtained only in a pressure cooker. The actual temperature and duration of heat treatment necessary depends upon the type of food and size of containers used.

Reference

1. Riemann H (ed): Foodborne Infections and Intoxications. New York, Academic Press, 1969, p 295

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Areas, September 1970 and September 1971 - Provisional Data

Reporting Area	September		Cumulative Jan.-Sept.		Reporting Area	September		Cumulative Jan.-Sept.	
	1971	1970	1971	1970		1971	1970	1971	1970
NEW ENGLAND.....	39	56	445	409	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	108	75	911	582
Maine.....	1	1	9	11	Kentucky.....	26	20	245	156
New Hampshire.....	-	-	3	3	Tennessee.....	41	17	275	133
Vermont.....	-	1	5	2	Alabama.....	8	13	118	118
Massachusetts.....	21	22	230	218	Mississippi.....	33	25	273	175
Rhode Island.....	1	9	31	47	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	284	393	2,742	2,957
Connecticut.....	16	23	167	128	Arkansas.....	22	38	191	217
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	491	496	4,340	4,105	Louisiana.....	90	80	559	569
Upstate New York.....	51	34	351	294	Oklahoma.....	10	15	77	78
New York City.....	337	333	2,937	2,923	Texas.....	162	260	1,915	2,093
Pa. (Excl. Phila.).....	9	17	107	115	MOUNTAIN.....	52	39	441	442
Philadelphia.....	16	19	173	154	Montana.....	-	-	-	6
New Jersey.....	78	93	772	619	Idaho.....	-	-	8	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	264	187	2,019	1,825	Wyoming.....	-	-	2	3
Ohio.....	41	23	367	270	Colorado.....	9	-	51	32
Indiana.....	27	21	252	324	New Mexico.....	15	4	113	87
Downstate Illinois.....	14	12	107	91	Arizona.....	22	15	165	179
Chicago.....	84	74	639	632	Utah.....	1	9	15	19
Michigan.....	93	50	607	438	Nevada.....	5	11	87	115
Wisconsin.....	5	7	47	70	PACIFIC.....	329	247	2,464	1,959
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	37	35	324	386	Washington.....	11	9	112	37
Minnesota.....	6	8	49	62	Oregon.....	2	1	11	22
Iowa.....	4	-	17	9	California.....	313	235	2,303	1,880
Missouri.....	21	17	186	208	Alaska.....	-	2	22	11
North Dakota.....	-	1	5	4	Hawaii.....	3	-	16	9
South Dakota.....	1	-	7	13	U. S. TOTAL.....	2,158	1,985	17,925	16,382
Nebraska.....	1	1	20	16	TERRITORIES.....	62	81	652	720
Kansas.....	4	8	40	74	Puerto Rico.....	60	79	628	696
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	554	457	4,239	3,717	Virgin Islands.....	2	2	24	24
Delaware.....	4	7	26	90	Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.				
Maryland.....	91	40	452	319					
District of Columbia.....	62	51	458	419					
Virginia.....	30	20	262	197					
West Virginia.....	5	1	25	20					
North Carolina.....	26	30	323	356					
South Carolina.....	39	37	264	273					
Georgia.....	178	137	1,170	1,032					
Florida.....	119	134	1,259	1,011					

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

Changes in the "Supplement - United States Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers," MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 9

The following changes should be made in the list of United States Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood World Wide Immunization Center, 90028
Add to clinic hours: Sat., 10 a.m.

San Pedro Burns Steamship Company, 90731
Change name to: Seafarer's Medical Center

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Freedmen's Hospital, 20001
Change telephone no. to: 202, 483-1500

LOUISIANA

Morgan City U.S. Public Health Service Contract
Physician Clinic, 70380
Change name to: Family Medical Center
Change clinic hours to: Tues. & Wed.,
12 noon-1 p.m., Sat., 9-10 a.m.

MICHIGAN

Traverse City Thirlby Clinic, 49684
Add after clinic: P. C.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Farrell Lines, Inc., 11201
Change clinic hours to: By appointment
Change to: Fee charged

(Continued on page 382)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 16, 1971 AND OCTOBER 17, 1970 (41st WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPH- THERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum	Infectious		1971	Cum. 1971
				1971	1970	1971	1971	1971	1970		
UNITED STATES.....	186	3	4	56	51	1	164	1,208	1,077	24	2,379
NEW ENGLAND.....	41	-	-	-	1	-	11	102	103	3	68
Maine.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	4
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	1
Massachusetts.....	3	-	-	-	1	-	5	33	50	3	47
Rhode Island.....	38	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	24	-	6
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	13	-	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	16	-	-	4	10	-	62	214	188	6	242
New York City.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	71	22	-	23
New York, Up-State...	5	-	-	3	1	-	13	34	43	3	68
New Jersey.....	10	-	-	1	-	-	14	63	73	3	99
Pennsylvania.*.....	1	-	-	-	9	-	5	46	50	-	52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	26	-	-	16	18	-	21	185	166	4	156
Ohio.*.....	4	-	-	3	12	-	3	44	43	1	20
Indiana.*.....	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	16	4	1	14
Illinois.....	4	-	-	1	1	-	7	28	23	1	46
Michigan.....	15	-	-	-	4	-	11	93	87	1	51
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	4	9	-	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	6	1	2	19	7	-	4	47	40	1	221
Minnesota.....	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	6	-	23
Iowa.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	26
Missouri.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	1	27
North Dakota.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
South Dakota.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	2
Nebraska.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	14
Kansas.....	-	-	-	19	2	-	4	12	20	-	126
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	41	1	-	6	9	-	25	171	128	2	382
Delaware.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	1
Maryland.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	9	-	51
Dist. of Columbia....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Virginia.....	6	-	-	-	4	-	3	23	21	2	64
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	7
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	18	-	130
South Carolina.....	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	7	-	18
Georgia.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	-	67
Florida.....	24	-	-	2	4	-	13	76	45	-	40
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	21	1	-	7	-	1	4	46	60	1	165
Kentucky.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	29	1	138
Tennessee.....	12	1	-	1	-	1	2	24	19	-	-
Alabama.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	11	-	21
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	6	-	2	2	-	-	8	126	62	2	488
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	-	19
Louisiana.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	8	-	38
Oklahoma.....	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	24	4	-	69
Texas.....	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	80	45	2	362
MOUNTAIN.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	63	45	3	143
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1
Idaho.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	5
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	3
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	16	-	2	110
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	-	10
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	1	9
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PACIFIC.....	28	-	-	2	5	-	21	254	285	2	514
Washington.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	40	43	-	2
Oregon.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	41	1	20
California.....	24	-	-	2	3	-	21	174	187	1	434
Alaska.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	6
Hawaii.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	52
Puerto Rico.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	14	-	21
Virgin Islands.*.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Pa. delete 1, Ohio delete 1

Hepatitis serum: Me. 3

Hepatitis, infectious: Ind. delete 1, P.R. 2, V.I. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 16, 1971 AND OCTOBER 17, 1970 (41st WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		POLIOMYELITIS		
	1971	Cumulative		1971	Cumulative		1971	Cum. 1971	Total	Paralytic	
		1971	1970		1971	1970			1971	1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	260	70,643	40,437	36	1,861	1,983	971	102,770	-	-	8
NEW ENGLAND.....	3	3,469	906	1	82	84	34	6,228	-	-	-
Maine.....*	-	1,466	225	-	8	3	-	1,213	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	211	58	-	14	8	1	659	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	117	8	-	-	7	2	377	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	1	261	402	-	32	37	14	1,516	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	238	120	-	3	6	2	1,207	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	2	1,176	93	1	25	23	15	1,256	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	13	7,562	4,952	3	257	362	33	6,375	-	-	-
New York City.....	5	3,773	925	-	55	84	21	1,829	-	-	-
New York, Up-State...	6	675	311	2	77	72	NN	NN	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	-	1,197	1,710	-	56	138	3	1,693	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2	1,917	2,006	1	69	68	9	2,853	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	55	15,562	9,905	7	213	228	261	41,382	-	-	-
Ohio.....	5	4,002	3,815	2	67	85	24	7,794	-	-	-
Indiana.....	3	2,748	273	3	17	20	15	5,159	-	-	-
Illinois.....	6	3,010	3,084	-	59	56	43	4,400	-	-	-
Michigan.....	7	2,361	1,767	1	55	57	48	9,655	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	34	3,441	966	1	15	10	131	14,374	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	58	6,915	3,878	1	134	103	231	7,141	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	-	55	38	-	22	15	30	1,148	-	-	-
Iowa.....	54	2,343	1,152	-	10	13	178	3,424	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	2,603	1,276	1	47	56	-	1,039	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	237	320	-	6	5	2	338	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	217	96	-	6	1	5	248	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	66	928	-	15	7	2	127	-	-	-
Kansas.....	4	1,394	68	-	28	6	14	817	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	71	8,560	7,261	13	336	394	69	7,444	-	-	1
Delaware.....	2	41	262	-	2	3	2	174	-	-	-
Maryland.....	9	550	1,376	-	49	41	14	692	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia...	-	15	343	-	13	3	-	91	-	-	-
Virginia.....	2	1,595	2,008	1	38	41	3	987	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	4	519	319	1	10	10	40	1,974	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	1	1,936	880	1	57	82	NN	NN	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	4	911	597	-	20	45	4	870	-	-	-
Georgia.....	23	1,128	14	1	24	35	-	11	-	-	1
Florida.....	26	1,865	1,462	9	123	134	6	2,645	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	13	8,263	1,388	4	167	147	59	7,901	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	-	3,936	798	1	46	52	4	2,368	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	2	1,022	385	-	66	60	41	4,476	-	-	-
Alabama.....	11	1,892	115	-	29	24	13	910	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	1,413	90	3	26	11	1	147	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	15	12,516	7,793	-	155	263	69	8,344	-	-	3
Arkansas.....	-	778	30	-	5	22	-	90	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	1	1,675	146	-	55	64	-	136	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	756	532	-	7	20	-	182	-	-	-
Texas.....	14	9,307	7,085	-	88	157	69	7,936	-	-	3
MOUNTAIN.....	6	3,275	1,578	1	56	46	30	4,145	-	-	2
Montana.....	-	925	67	-	6	1	1	404	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	271	57	1	11	6	-	138	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	85	11	-	2	2	6	295	-	-	-
Colorado.....*	1	834	183	-	7	16	18	1,363	-	-	1
New Mexico.....	-	388	228	-	4	1	1	644	-	-	-
Arizona.....	5	433	976	-	8	16	4	1,138	-	-	-
Utah.....	-	332	35	-	15	3	-	163	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	7	21	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
PACIFIC.....	26	4,521	2,776	6	461	356	185	13,810	-	-	2
Washington.....	2	1,037	542	-	26	44	105	5,519	-	-	1
Oregon.....	-	375	280	2	36	28	10	1,384	-	-	1
California.....	9	2,637	1,626	4	391	281	67	5,924	-	-	-
Alaska.....	---	55	141	---	-	-	---	87	---	---	-
Hawaii.....	15	417	187	-	8	3	3	896	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	1	538	931	-	9	5	10	1,075	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....*	---	17	6	---	-	1	---	63	---	---	-

*Delayed reports: Mumps: Me. 1, V.I. 3
 Poliomyelitis, paralytic: Colo. 1

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
OCTOBER 16, 1971 AND OCTOBER 17, 1970 (41st WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	RUBELLA		TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	309	39,556	-	86	4	156	10	306	8	376	51	3,240
NEW ENGLAND.....	11	1,757	-	6	-	1	1	16	3	5	2	196
Maine.....	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	172
New Hampshire.....	-	46	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vermont.....	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Massachusetts.....	1	835	-	1	-	-	-	11	3	3	1	8
Rhode Island.....	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Connecticut.....	10	414	-	3	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	19	2,583	-	7	-	-	1	65	-	35	1	140
New York City.....	5	569	-	5	-	-	-	14	-	1	-	-
New York, Up-State..	2	423	-	1	-	-	1	13	-	17	1	121
New Jersey.....	8	586	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	4	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	9	-	19
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	93	8,652	-	11	-	5	2	44	-	19	3	336
Ohio.....	12	986	-	1	-	1	1	19	-	14	-	97
Indiana.....	3	2,071	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	70
Illinois.....	16	1,293	-	6	-	1	-	11	-	3	1	66
Michigan.....	33	2,705	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	41
Wisconsin.....	29	1,597	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	62
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	11	3,240	-	6	-	18	1	4	-	7	17	898
Minnesota.....	-	277	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	190
Iowa.....	3	689	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	205
Missouri.....	3	1,369	-	2	-	14	1	4	-	3	2	126
North Dakota.....	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	153
South Dakota.....	-	97	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	120
Nebraska.....	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kansas.....	5	621	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	99
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	26	3,166	-	20	2	23	-	45	3	197	9	359
Delaware.....	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Maryland.....	-	158	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	31	-	1
Dist. of Columbia...	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	-	215	-	3	-	9	-	15	2	32	1	69
West Virginia.....	17	670	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	113
North Carolina.....	-	46	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	103	1	7
South Carolina.....	-	438	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-
Georgia.....	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	11	5	121
Florida.....	9	1,581	-	12	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	48
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	25	3,290	-	13	1	11	1	37	2	61	6	295
Kentucky.....	2	1,129	-	2	-	2	-	8	-	13	-	149
Tennessee.....	22	1,883	-	6	1	6	1	21	-	33	2	94
Alabama.....	1	205	-	4	-	2	-	8	2	9	4	48
Mississippi.....	-	73	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	32	4,798	-	13	1	55	1	28	-	40	7	640
Arkansas.....	-	337	-	1	-	23	-	9	-	5	1	83
Louisiana.....	2	283	-	2	-	7	-	6	-	1	-	27
Oklahoma.....	3	72	-	1	1	17	1	3	-	26	3	258
Texas.....	27	4,106	-	9	-	8	-	10	-	8	3	272
MOUNTAIN.....	4	1,948	-	2	-	38	-	9	-	12	2	65
Montana.....	-	114	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Idaho.....	-	39	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Colorado.....	1	286	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	11
New Mexico.....	1	224	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	9
Arizona.....	1	348	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	22
Utah.....	-	63	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	1	-	9
Nevada.....	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
PACIFIC.....	88	10,122	-	8	-	5	3	58	-	-	4	311
Washington.....	13	1,372	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	2	756	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
California.....	71	7,782	-	6	-	2	3	53	-	-	4	268
Alaska.....	---	49	---	-	---	-	---	1	---	-	---	34
Hawaii.....	2	163	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	62	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	65
Virgin Islands.....	---	1	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-

*Delayed reports: Rubella: V.I. 1
Rabies in animals: Ky. 1

Week No. 41 TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 16, 1971

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	712	439	53	25	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,044	552	43	45
Boston, Mass.-----	208	123	15	9	Atlanta, Ga.-----	111	51	5	6
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	59	32	9	2	Baltimore, Md.-----	188	105	4	2
Cambridge, Mass.-----	36	23	6	1	Charlotte, N. C.-----	57	26	-	8
Fall River, Mass.-----	32	21	1	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	108	49	1	5
Hartford, Conn.-----	57	39	1	-	Miami, Fla.-----	126	67	5	4
Lowell, Mass.-----	27	20	4	-	Norfolk, Va.-----	50	26	4	6
Lynn, Mass.-----	11	9	1	-	Richmond, Va.-----	94	46	3	-
New Bedford, Mass.-----	22	17	1	-	Savannah, Ga.-----	26	19	5	5
New Haven, Conn.-----	56	32	2	4	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	74	61	5	5
Providence, R. I.-----	55	33	6	5	Tampa, Fla.-----	69	38	7	5
Somerville, Mass.-----	14	5	2	-	Washington, D. C.-----	85	34	3	5
Springfield, Mass.-----	37	21	3	2	Wilmington, Del.-----	56	30	1	2
Waterbury, Conn.-----	37	23	-	-	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	612	324	22	29
Worcester, Mass.-----	61	41	2	1	Birmingham, Ala.-----	90	48	2	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,237	1,891	116	120	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	52	33	3	-
Albany, N. Y.-----	58	29	2	5	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	35	25	-	8
Allentown, Pa.-----	38	24	2	2	Louisville, Ky.-----	135	69	12	5
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	164	92	1	8	Memphis, Tenn.-----	118	57	1	3
Camden, N. J.-----	39	12	-	4	Mobile, Ala.-----	54	27	-	5
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	31	19	1	-	Montgomery, Ala.-----	38	23	2	6
Erie, Pa.-----	52	34	5	1	Nashville, Tenn.-----	90	42	2	90
Jersey City, N. J.-----	57	33	3	2	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,167	601	33	1
Newark, N. J.-----	80	35	1	5	Austin, Tex.-----	38	27	4	11
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,721	1,033	64	49	Baton Rouge, La.-----	54	28	-	3
Paterson, N. J.-----	53	39	4	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	46	22	-	13
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	397	212	4	19	Dallas, Tex.-----	159	75	4	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	125	63	7	5	El Paso, Tex.-----	36	17	3	9
Reading, Pa.-----	39	26	-	2	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	83	48	1	15
Rochester, N. Y.-----	105	66	9	4	Houston, Tex.-----	224	110	2	11
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	30	17	2	-	Little Rock, Ark.-----	69	32	3	4
Scranton, Pa.-----	37	23	2	1	New Orleans, La.-----	154	85	-	5
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	84	50	3	8	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	72	39	-	9
Trenton, N. J.-----	52	28	-	1	San Antonio, Tex.-----	125	59	3	2
Utica, N. Y.-----	26	22	4	1	Shreveport, La.-----	48	26	2	2
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	49	34	2	2	Tulsa, Okla.-----	59	33	6	41
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,547	1,422	78	132	MOUNTAIN:	544	295	15	3
Akron, Ohio-----	67	42	-	3	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	73	27	5	2
Canton, Ohio-----	28	15	-	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	35	19	2	14
Chicago, Ill.-----	728	400	27	42	Denver, Colo.-----	156	90	3	-
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	120	74	4	4	Ogden, Utah-----	10	7	2	10
Cleveland, Ohio-----	207	111	5	9	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	125	67	-	4
Columbus, Ohio-----	137	77	-	6	Pueblo, Colo.-----	28	16	2	8
Dayton, Ohio-----	99	55	7	4	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	69	39	-	-
Detroit, Mich.-----	336	176	4	23	Tucson, Ariz.-----	48	30	1	60
Evansville, Ind.-----	46	35	4	2	PACIFIC:	1,404	842	27	-
Flint, Mich.-----	61	28	1	2	Berkeley, Calif.-----	19	13	-	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	51	25	1	2	Fresno, Calif.-----	50	27	5	-
Gary, Ind.-----	28	8	2	4	Glendale, Calif.-----	12	8	-	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	53	38	3	5	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	36	15	-	2
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	142	67	2	7	Long Beach, Calif.-----	101	57	2	12
Madison, Wis.-----	38	19	3	4	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	397	237	10	5
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	129	79	2	4	Oakland, Calif.-----	57	42	1	2
Peoria, Ill.-----	47	32	3	4	Pasadena, Calif.-----	28	22	-	13
Rockford, Ill.-----	38	17	3	1	Portland, Oreg.-----	135	82	1	2
South Bend, Ind.-----	38	30	3	-	Sacramento, Calif.-----	60	29	1	3
Toledo, Ohio-----	95	60	3	1	San Diego, Calif.-----	82	47	-	7
Youngstown, Ohio-----	59	34	1	3	San Francisco, Calif.-----	174	92	2	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	727	448	18	29	San Jose, Calif.-----	33	24	-	3
Des Moines, Iowa-----	60	41	2	2	Seattle, Wash.-----	120	79	5	4
Duluth, Minn.-----	19	14	1	-	Spokane, Wash.-----	52	36	-	1
Kansas City, Kans.-----	38	13	5	7	Tacoma, Wash.-----	48	32	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.-----	106	69	1	4	Total	11,994	6,814	405	571
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	30	24	-	-	Expected Number	12,294	6,974	418	572
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	98	57	1	4	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	522,637	299,724	19,074	23,528
Omaha, Nebr.-----	68	43	-	6					
St. Louis, Mo.-----	213	129	2	4					
St. Paul, Minn.-----	50	30	3	-					
Wichita, Kans.-----	45	28	3	2					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	15	6	1	-					

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

QUARANTINE MEASURES – (Continued from page 377)

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington

U.S. Public Health Service Contract
Physician Clinic, 28401
Change name to: Maritime Industrial
Clinic

(CINCINNATI)

Change telephone no. to: 513,
421-5700, ext. 765
Change clinic hours to: 9:30 a.m. by
appointment

OHIO

Cincinnati

Muhlberg Health Center, 45223
Change name to: City Health Depart-
ment, Yellow Fever Clinic
Change address to: 3101 Burnet Ave.,
45229

OREGON

Portland

U.S. Public Health Service Outpatient
Clinic, 97205
Change telephone no. to: 503,
226-3361, ext. 1501

*Changes in the "Supplement – Vaccination Certificate
Requirements for International Travel,"
MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 21*

The following changes should be made in the Vaccination Certificate Requirements for International Travel:

Botswana

Insert: Cholera – II.

Greece

Insert: Cholera – Certificate required from all arrivals from Spain.*

Ireland

Insert: Cholera – II.

Saudi Arabia

Delete the note concerning cholera, and insert: From 26 February to 18 November 1971: Cholera – And from all countries any parts of which are infected.*

United Arab Republic

Insert: Smallpox – And from countries in Africa, Asia, South America, and all countries any parts of which are infected.

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting outbreaks or case investigations of current interest to health officials.

Address all correspondence to: Center for Disease Control
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